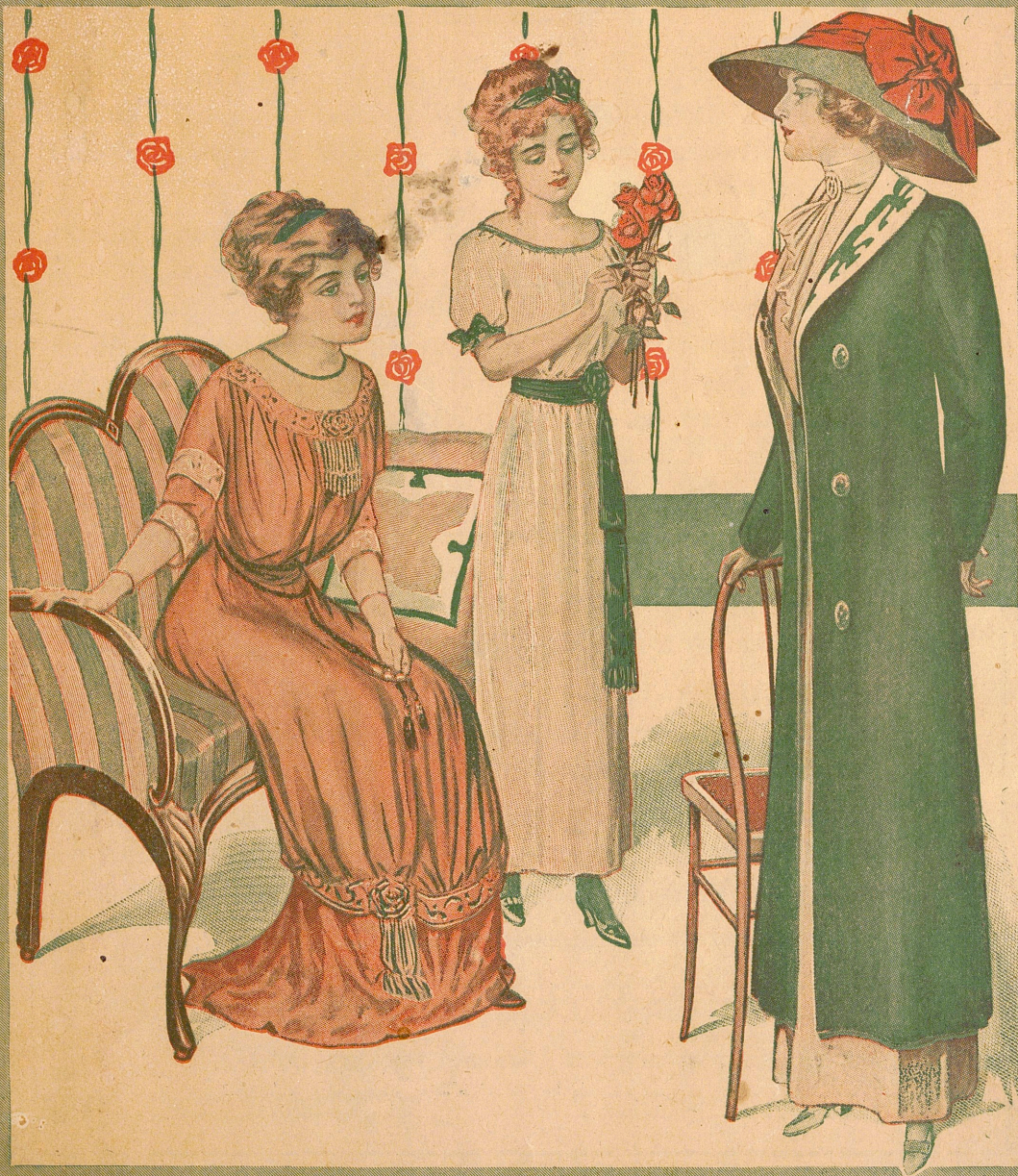


The Diamond Dye Annual

New No 9

1911-12



Here's the Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that **no one dye** will *successfully* color every fabric.

There are two classes of fabrics—*animal fibre fabrics*, and *vegetable fibre fabrics*:

Wool and **Silk** are animal fibre fabrics. **Cotton** and **Linen** are vegetable fibre fabrics. "**Union**" or "**Mixed**" goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woolen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye

For these reasons we manufacture *one class* of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, *and another class* of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the *very best* results on EVERY fabric.

REMEMBER: To get the *best possible* results in coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured *especially* for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

AND REMEMBER: To get the *best possible* results in coloring Wool or Silk, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured *especially* for Wool or Silk.

The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited

Manufacturers of Diamond Package Dyes

200 MOUNTAIN STREET,

MONTREAL, CANADA

The Diamond Dye Annual

NEW No. 9

A BOOK OF HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

1911-1912

For the 31st Year--Thank You!

THIS issue of the Diamond Dye Annual marks the 31st year of the manufacture of Diamond Dyes. Through all those years no labor has been spared to make them perfect. We appreciate the never ceasing and constantly growing number of letters which bring us congratulations and good wishes. Of course, we are proud of our unprecedented commercial success. Yet, unlike most manufacturers, we have something much greater to take pride in— That is, the knowledge of the vast amount of money which has, during the past 30 years, been saved by thrifty women who have used—

DIAMOND DYES—THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

INDEX BY SUBJECTS

A Graduation Dress 9	Her First Trial 14	Removing Pitch, Tar and Grease Stains 24
After Three Years 4	Home Dyeing 14	Saving Plumbers' Bills . . . 6
Articles—Other Than Clothing—To Be Dyed 8	Hooks, Eyes and Diamond Dyes 14	Scientific Opinions . . . 3rd Cover
Attractive Ideas 20	Household Hints 30-31	Scorched Stains 2
A Trip Abroad 24	Ideas for Kitchen Shower . . 6	Selecting a Broom 14
At the Aero Meet 13	In Case of Accident 27	Sickness in Hot Weather . . 6
Braided Rugs 18	In the Summer Time 17	Solid Shades 6
Card Party Gown 15	Journey to Europe 4	Stockings, Ribbons, Etc. . . 7
Cleaning Frying Pans 10	Laces Satisfactorily Dyed . . 10	Suggestions for the Laundry . 20
Cutting Fresh Bread 12	Letters from Practical Women 22	Suggestions for the Laundry (Cont.) 22
Diamond Dyes at a Church Fair 5	Letters of Special Interest . . 24	Tests for Home Dyeing . . . 32
Direction Book, The 24-29	List of Wearing Apparel to Be Dyed 8	The Truth About Dyes 2nd Cover
Directions for Dyeing 26	Little Girls New Clothes . . 21	Three Years of Mistakes . . 4-6
Dissolving Dyes 6	Matching Colors 3	To Fill The Boiler 24
Dolly's Clothes 18	Mrs. Munson's Way 26	To Replace Stiffness 29
Dyeing Silk 10	New Color Effects 20	Towel Box 12
Earning a Doll's House . . . 10	New Sweaters 25	Trimmings, Hat and Costume 23
Easter Decorations 18	No Trouble to Dye a Dress . 12	Understanding Directions . . 29
Editorial 2	Odd Shades 28	Use of Vinegar in Dyeing . . 29
Embroidery Hint 2	On a House Boat 11	Valuable Instructions 16
Extra Week at the Seashore . 22	On a Wyoming Ranch 10	Velvet 18
For the Little Ones 18	Pastime for Convalescent . . 14	Verse and Prose 14
For the Household 22	Pay Streak for Us, A 24	Washing Clothes 26
Free Direction Book 16	Petticoat Flounces 20	Western Verdicts 10
Grass for Chickens 6	Push or Velvet 18	Why Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk Now Come in Blue Envelopes 12
Grease Spots and Stains . . . 26	Rag Rugs 19	Wool or Cotton 32
Handy Receptacle, A 12	Read Page 12 2	
Hat and Costume Trimmings 23		
Helpful Suggestions 10		

EDITORIAL

In looking backward along the road to success, as we stand at this, our thirtieth milestone, we can recount many different reasons for the pre-eminence attained by Diamond Dyes.

A mechanical obstacle overcome here, a significant discovery in our laboratories there, a valuable suggestion from some interested woman at another point, and so on, step by step, carefully along the way which has led us so far beyond all competition.

But, in the final summing up of the various elements which have assisted in making Diamond Dyes the Standard of the World, perhaps to no other cause can so much of their success be attributed as to the fact that, no matter how much time, and money, and effort might be involved, we have always made absolutely sure of the firmness of the

ground on which we stood before making a move in advance.

And in this connection we desire particularly to extend our thanks to the many learned scientists who have so painstakingly investigated the subject of home dyeing.

In many instances, the opinions of these eminent authorities have proven invaluable to us, and to users of dyes the world over. And, in fact, it was to make still clearer to users of Diamond Dyes the great importance which scientific men attach to the distinction between animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics, that we instituted the change in Diamond Dye envelopes which you will find fully described on page twelve.

Three of the opinions referred to are reprinted on the inside back cover of this annual. It will pay you to read them carefully, and also others which we will publish from time to time.

Be Sure to Read Page Twelve

Be sure to read page twelve *carefully*. You will find there an article entitled "Why Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now come in *Blue Envelopes*."

If you are in the slightest doubt as to the kind of fabric you intend to dye, reference to page thirty-two will put you right.

And consult the Diamond Dye Direction Book *frequently*.

It is yours for the asking, and is full of valuable suggestions for home dyeing.

Simply write us saying whether or not your dealer sells Diamond Dyes and we will forward the Direction Book and 36 samples of dyed cloth—FREE.

Scorched Stains

To remove them, wet and rub soap on the scorched places; cover with thin cold starch and spread in the sunshine. Repeat if necessary.

Embroidery Hint

Padding should always be done in an embroidery hoop. Many needlewomen do not seem to realize the importance of this and make the padding over the fingers and use the hoops for the rest of the embroidery and then wonder why the finished work doesn't look well.

Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of 10 cents per package.



As To Matching Colors

Oftentimes a whole new costume may be made by simply taking different parts of old dresses and recoloring them to match. Thus, an overblouse from one costume and an underwaist from another might be perfectly serviceable if only they were of harmonious shades. And it is just here that Diamond Dyes so often save trouble and expense for women who use them. Look over your old dresses, and very likely you'll find many garments which easily can be worn together when Diamond Dyes have matched the colors for you.

Three Years of Mistakes

Twenty-Seven Years of Unqualified Success

1911 marks our twenty-eighth year of success.

When we first began the manufacture and sale of Diamond Dyes—and for three years thereafter—we made a serious mistake.

Upon the well-meant advice of a general chemical house we made **one dye to color every fabric**.

During the three years in which we tried this "one-dye-for-all-fabrics" theory, we received numerous and serious complaints—stories of failures resulting from the use of one dye on all materials. Women wrote us of weak colorings, streaked fabrics which readily faded, and general unsatisfactory results.

After Three Years

We immediately began to seek the cause for these failures, and determined to discover it at any cost.

We first called upon a number of successful textile manufacturers. They told us that they used different dyes for coloring different fabrics.

We next engaged expert dye chemists who quickly demonstrated to us that no one dye can color every fabric and give the **very best results**.

They explained that cotton and linen fabrics are composed of vegetable fibres—that is, the fibres from which they are woven are of vegetable origin.

As mixed goods contain 60% to 80% of cotton, they placed them in the vegetable fibre fabric class. These fabrics should be colored with dyes for cotton, linen, or mixed goods.

They made clear to us that wool and silk, being of animal origin, require another and

radically different kind of dye,—a dye especially adapted to these fabrics.

Animal fibres are entirely different from vegetable fibres, both chemically and physically, and dyes adapted to the coloring of these two classes of materials are necessarily as different as the materials themselves.

A Journey to Europe

We wanted to be absolutely certain of the correctness of these points. So, at great expense, we sent one of the most eminent dye chemists obtainable to Germany, where the question of dye stuffs was at that time much better understood than in America.

He returned after learning the truth about dyes, and we withdrew our incorrect one-package dyes from the market. From that time the success of Diamond Dyes has been permanent.

Basically, the two kinds of Diamond Dyes have been the same for twenty-seven years, although, of course, we have been constantly improving them.

Further proof that two kinds of dyes are necessary is found in the fact that all wool and cotton textile manufacturers use two kinds of dyes.

Diamond Dyes are the only package dyes which permit home dyers to color fabrics in the correct way.

Among the hundreds of letters we receive daily the percentage of complaints is very small, and upon investigation we always find that in those cases the directions printed on the envelopes have not been followed carefully.

Diamond Dyes are the Standard Package Dyes of the World, and have been for over 30 years.



How Diamond Dyes Helped at a Church Fair

Recently we needed money at our Church and decided to have a Fair, and I took charge of a Diamond Dye booth. I sold Diamond Dyes and gave lectures on home dyeing to my customers. For a week before the Fair I dyed articles for my friends and charged them for my work. With this money and the profits from my booth on Fair Day, I made \$27.60. MRS. CHARLES DEMMING, Chicago, Ill.

Three Years of Mistakes

(Continued from Page Four)

Beware of Imitations

There are, unfortunately, numerous imitations of Diamond Dyes on the market—so-called “all-purpose” or “one dye for all fabrics” dyes. Any one who dyes with them, dyes in **a fashion which became obsolete more than twenty-five years ago.**

It is a fact that the Diamond Dyes made from ingredients suitable for coloring vegetable fibre fabrics will give passable results when used on wool or silk.

But, in a fruitless effort to make an “all-purpose” dye—that is, one dye which will color vegetable fibre fabrics and animal fibre fabrics equally well, some manufacturers have attempted to over-ride the laws of nature. And, of course, failure has been the consequence.

Never use any but the right kind of Diamond Dyes for the materials you wish to recolor, for in no other way can you obtain the deep, rich, permanent Diamond Dye shades.

Diamond Dyes are the Standard of the World.

Many millions of satisfied women all over the world testify to their great superiority.

Fabrics Dyed to a Solid Shade

Fabrics dyed to a solid shade color better than those showing a pattern, as a stripe or plaid. Whether the design has been in contrasting color or not, the figured effect will show after being dyed. If the design has been in the weave only, the material will be just as pretty after dyeing as before. When fabrics are of two or more colors, the result of dyeing will be combinations of the original color with the dye applied, and when selecting a dye to apply to material of this nature, it is always best to choose one similar to, or darker than the predominating color.

To Save Plumbers' Bills

When the drains from bathtubs or sinks become clogged, turn in a small quantity of water, then, with an inverted pail (a five-pound lard pail is a good size) churn up and down over the opening, and the suction effect is equal to that produced by plumbers' tools.

Sickness in Hot Weather

If sickness comes in hot weather and the patient is exhausted, hang a wet sheet up before an open window; it will quickly and agreeably reduce the temperature of the room. If you are far from your doctor, have him supply you with a thermometer, and keep watch of the body temperature, making a note of, and reporting.

Ideas for a Kitchen Shower

Ask each guest to bring an article useable in the kitchen. Then the hostess to make things novel and different may serve salad on tin pie plates, have candy or salted nuts in individual tin patty pans, and pass Saratoga chips in an enamel kettle with a skimmer to lift the wiggly potatoes out. Use jelly tumblers for water or grape juice, and if meat is served it could appear in the new roasting pan. The dessert, preferably some frozen sweet, may masquerade in small earthen bowls or individual ramakins. Can't you see just what a jolly time this will be? All parcels should be delivered to the bride-elect during the repast. A party of this kind could be at night, thus including the happy man and his friends, who are so often left out of most pre-nuptial affairs.

Grass for Chickens

If you keep your chickens in a small run in your back yard, be sure to go to your lawn and cut them some grass. Give them plenty of green food or lettuce or anything of that kind. They cannot do well unless they have green food.

Material being colored should be kept in motion during the entire dyeing process. It should always be stirred in such a manner as to keep it spread out, to allow the dye liquor to penetrate to all parts alike.

Be sure that the dye is completely dissolved before putting it into the dye vessel.



New Stockings, Ribbons, Etc.

It happens very often that an otherwise perfect costume is displeasing to the eye because some of the details do not suit in color the rest of the garment. An off shade ribbon, or stockings which do not match the gown, will destroy the value of any color scheme. These oversights may be very quickly remedied with Diamond Dyes and the whole costume brought into well balanced harmony.

**The Following is a List of Wearing Apparel that
May be Dyed Successfully with Diamond Dyes**

Women's Wear	Men's Wear	Children's Wear
Skirts	Suits	Suits
Suits	Coats	Dresses
Waists	Sweaters	Leggins
Shirt Waists	Caps	Guimps
Coats	Stockings	Skirts
Capes	Blanket Coats	Waists
Kimonos	Neckties	Romperes
Hosiery	Mufflers	Stockings
Silk Gloves	Overcoats	Aprons
Cotton or Woolen	Fancy Vests	Jumpers
Gloves	Flannel, Cotton or	Hair Ribbons
Jabots	Linen Shirts	Sashes
Scarfs	Blazers	Hats
Veils	Office Coats	Caps
Riding Habits	Woolen Gloves	Shirts
Ribbons	Automobile Dusters	Overalls
Feathers	Bathing Suits	Sweaters
Trimmings	Baseball Uniforms	Bibs
Sweaters	Woolen Slippers	Mufflers
Bathing Suits	Woolen Gloves	Wash Suits
Aprons	Silk Gloves	Canvas Shoes
Woolen Slippers	Tobogan Caps	Tam-o-shanters
Canvas Shoes		Etc., etc., etc.

**Articles—Other than Clothing—which May be Recolored
with Diamond Dyes**

Curtains	Afghans	Skate Bags
Portieres	Coverings for use in	School Bags
Tasseled Curtain	Baby Carriages	Parasol Covers
Cords	Window Awnings	Bed Spreads
Couch Covers	Boat Awnings	Bath Rugs
Furniture	Children's Tents	Rags for Rugs
Coverings	Canoe Sails	Cushion Covers
Furniture Slips	Skate Sails	Flags, Pennants,
Small Rugs	Sewing Bags	etc.
Blankets	Cord Shopping	Canvas Shoes
Lap Robes	Bags	Canvas Trunk
Saddle Blankets		Covers
Horses' Fly Nets		



How a Graduation Dress Did Double Service

Last year I was graduated from high school. Mother gave me a very handsome crepe de chine graduation dress. I wore it a great deal as a party dress and it was perfectly good at the end of the year. Yet this year I did not feel that I wanted to wear it, for, like all girls, I wanted a new party dress.

Then one of my class mates told me about Diamond Dyes, and I colored it a very pretty pink. I am wearing it now, at college, and like it better than ever. When I was getting my clothes ready for college, Diamond Dyes helped a great deal for I dyed a suit and two faded skirts. I know that I thus saved twenty dollars that I should have otherwise had to spend for new clothes.

EMILY JONES, Northampton, Mass.

Western Verdicts

How My Little Girl Earned A Doll's House

My little girl was anxious for a doll's house. I decided that a little lesson in thrift could be profitably given her.

I told her that if she would cut rags into strips for a rag rug she could earn her toy.

For a while she spent an hour each day cutting the strips.

I then showed her how I dyed them with Diamond Dyes.

Now we have a nice, new rug, and Pauline has her doll's house, and she is as proud as can be about them both.

MRS. EDWARD MARSHALL,
Des Moines, Iowa.

A Helpful Suggestion

A suggestion which will prove helpful when cross-stitching long lines in one color is to work the first half to each cross all the way across, then return. You will find that you will accomplish the work twice as quickly when you use this method than if you take time to complete each stitch before proceeding with the next.

Dyeing Silk

Silk, as a rule, must be handled very carefully to insure satisfactory results. Crepe de Chine and other light wash silks are usually very easily dyed, but when coloring such materials as taffeta and some of the heavier silks, care should be taken to keep these stirred constantly while in the dye bath in order that the dye liquor may penetrate to all portions alike, thus avoiding a spotted appearance. Dyeing silk at home is quite as satisfactory as having it done by a professional dyer.

Diamond Dyes On a Wyoming Ranch

MRS. ROBERT BOYLE, writes as follows:

"Diamond Dyes are a great help to me. I have used them on all kinds of material and saved a deal of money by using them.

"Last Saturday I had a Diamond Dye day in the ranch 'wash-house.'

"Four of my husband's woolen shirts and two woolen waists of my own came out beautifully.

"I also dyed my best saddle blanket a fresh deep blue. And my pet horse seems to be as proud of it as I am."

Laces Satisfactorily Dyed

Lace may be dyed satisfactorily. Of course, white may be dyed any color. When dyeing dark colored laces black, only a very small proportion of dye will be required. If too much dye is used a bronzy-black will result. They can be restored to their original tone by applying dyes similar to the original shades, and made to look like new. Good ribbons will dye well, but it is a waste of time and money to attempt the cheaper grades.

The Frying-Pan

Scrub the frying-pan until the inside feels like wet black satin; it is then truly clean. Both powdered pumice-stone and salt are good for scouring iron or tin articles which are smoked or stained.

Unless precautions are taken, food fried or baked in new pans will stick to them, and will not brown. A new iron frying-pan should be scrubbed hard with soap and sand or ashes, and should then have water boiled in it. New baking tins should be scoured, greased and baked.



Diamond Dyes on a House-Boat

My father bought a house-boat last season and we decided to fix it up at as small a cost as possible. The awnings which were on the boat were of white canvas and very dirty. With Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, we colored them a fresh, dark green. Father painted the boat spick and span white and her awnings looked very attractive in contrast. We colored the canvas cushions dark green too, and the curtains as well. Then we named the boat "Diamond." Our pennant is dark green with a white D on it and was made with the help of Diamond Dyes.

MISS CLARA CORWIN, Northport, L. I.

Why Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk Now Come in Blue Envelopes

Until recently, both kinds of Diamond Dyes were put up in white envelopes.

But it is so important that home dyers should get the right kind of dye for the materials they intend to recolor that we now are using envelopes of **two** colors. This is done merely to help purchasers, dealers, and their clerks, to easily distinguish between the two kinds of Diamond Dyes.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, are put up now—as a ways—in **White** envelopes. Each envelope is marked plainly with this statement—“*Colors One Pound of Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.*”

Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk are now put up in **Blue** envelopes. Each **Blue** envelope is plainly marked with this statement—“*Colors One Pound of Wool or Silk, or a Mixture of Wool and Silk Goods.*”

It will take many months to replace the millions of packages of Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk in white envelopes, which are now in the hands of the dealers. So, if any druggist offers you a white envelope containing Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk, accept it. See that the statement—“*Colors One Pound of Wool or Silk, or a Mixture of Wool and Silk Goods*”—is plainly printed on the package.

The only change is in the color of the envelope.

The contents remain the same as ever—*the Standard of the World.*

A Handy Receptacle

An oil cloth bag tacked upon the pantry door is a convenient receptacle. One housewife has fashioned a bag, convenient for holding paper bags and odds and ends of strings, etc. The bag is made by cutting two pieces of oil cloth the length required. One piece is four inches narrower than the other. The narrower strip is stitched across its width to the wider strips to form three pockets. The two strips are placed flatly together and stitched; then bound all around with braid or tape. The middle pocket is made wide enough to hold large and small paper bags. The end pockets are intended for corks, strings, etc.

It is but little more trouble to dye a dress with Diamond Dyes than to wash it.

Towel Box

If there are no drawers for holding the surplus stock of dish towels, holders, cleaning cloths and the like which should always be in readiness, get a wooden box high enough to make a comfortable seat; furnish with castors, hang the cover on hinges, pad the top of it and cover with denim. This makes a suitable receptacle and a most comfortable kitchen seat.

To Cut Fresh Bread

In cutting very freshly baked bread or cake, dip the knife in very hot water until thoroughly heated and the task will be done much more easily and neater.

Be sure to read cover pages 2 and 3.



How a Girl and Her Chum Saw a Great Aero Contest

Diamond Dyes took my chum and me to the wonderful Aero Meet at Belmont Park, Long Island, last Fall. I dyed my aunt's evening cloak for her, and my chum recolored some children's dresses for her sister-in-law. We charged them for the splendid work we did with Diamond Dyes. With the money thus earned we went to the Aero Meet and saw the flight which won the Statue of Liberty Cup. Hurrah for Diamond Dyes!

MISS GERTRUDE HANSON, Amagansett, L. I.

Praise in Verse *and* Prose

Hooks, Eyes and Diamond Dyes

This is the tale of a blue party dress—

Fashionable, dainty and neat—

It hung in a big city store when new

And gazed meekly out on the street.

If you stop to think, you'll feel no surprise,

An unfastened gown can use all of its eyes.

A sweet little Miss walked into the store,

Examined the gown, then bought,

And wore it thereafter to parties and balls

Where masculine eyes it caught.

You, as a reader of valuable books,

Have guessed that it caught them upon its
hooks.

Now, after a while, the blue party dress

Grew shabby, for blue gowns fade,

Then the wise little Miss, with no trouble
at all,

Recolored it a new shade.

And you must know, for I said she was wise,

That she made it like new with Diamond
Dyes.

MRS. EDWARD MCCORMICK,

Huntington, L. I.

Selecting a Broom

A heavy broom should be chosen for thorough sweeping in preference to a light one, for the weight adds to the process. Test a new broom by pressing the edge against the floor. If the straws bristle out and bend, the broom is a poor one and should be rejected. The broom-corn should remain in a firm, solid mass.

Diamond Dyes are the only package dyes that have stood the test of more than 30 years of use.

Her First Trial

I have just made my first trial of Diamond Dyes and succeeded beyond my fondest hopes.

I thought that maybe I would have to practise a long time before I could do as well as my friends who use them, but such was not at all the case.

I simply kept the Diamond Dye Direction Book at my elbow, and not only had no difficulty in recoloring some feathers which I had set out to do, but was so pleased with my first attempt that I went on and dyed a chiffon scarf.

This I gave to the friend who had introduced me to Diamond Dyes.

AMY LEA,

Raleigh, N. C.

Home Dyeing

"To dye garments, rugs, feathers or other articles in your own home without fear of failure is really a very simple matter. There is no reason why anyone should not have successful results at the first attempt. The feeling that you have made something old become like new again is one of rare satisfaction, and the money thus saved will be an additional pleasure. For no small amount of money can be saved annually by spending a few cents and a little labor in the right direction."—*From Home Life.*

Pastime for Convalescent

Place a mirror in a slanting position facing the window, directly opposite the patient, and every object in the street or road can be plainly seen.



A New Card-Party Gown

I belong to quite a large card club and we hold meetings frequently during the year. Most of the other women have more money to spend than I have and very often appear in new dresses. When the Club was to meet at our house I felt that I really *must* have something new to receive in. So I took one of my dresses whose color was out of fashion and recolored it in an up to date shade with Diamond Dyes, and every woman there complimented me on my *beautiful new costume*.

MRS. C. H. LEWIS, Easton, Pa.

Write for this Free Book

It Contains Invaluable Instructions About Home Dyeing

Many times between the covers of this book, you will find mention made of the Diamond Dye Direction Book.

This book is fair, frank and impartial. It tells experiences of more than 30 years in the manufacture of package dyes.

It tells you everything that you want to know about dyeing and how to do it successfully.

For it contains directions for dyeing every conceivable thing. All articles of wearing apparel, household furnishings, and even for painting on wood, dyeing straw, etc.

But it is more than just a Direction Book. It is a book of information.

It is full of helps and hints that will interest every woman, whether she intends dyeing now or not.

This book is free to you because it tells all about Diamond Dyes.

It makes everything clear and simple to the most inexperienced dyer.

Any color combination desired will be found in the book with instructions for mixing the dyes.

And it will be of untold value to the families who are ambitious to make a good appearance, in their house furnishings as well as their clothing.

The Diamond Dye Direction Book contains 32 pages. And in it you will find such articles as—

How to dye Carpets, Rugs and Draperies.

How to dye Feathers and Kid Gloves.

How to color Photographic Prints and Water Color Painting.

There are articles about colors—how to prepare them; how to use them; how to harmonize them, and a chapter on Top Dyeing.

It also tells you about Stenciling, Water Color Painting, and How to make Colored Inks and Crayons.

There are hundreds of items of interest to every woman in this book and it is absolutely free.

Go to your dealer and ask for the Diamond Dye Direction Book.

He will be glad to supply you. But if, for any reason he doesn't have any on hand, send us a post card with your name and address.

Just mention your dealer's name and we will forward you a copy promptly and with it will include 36 samples of dyed cloth, free.

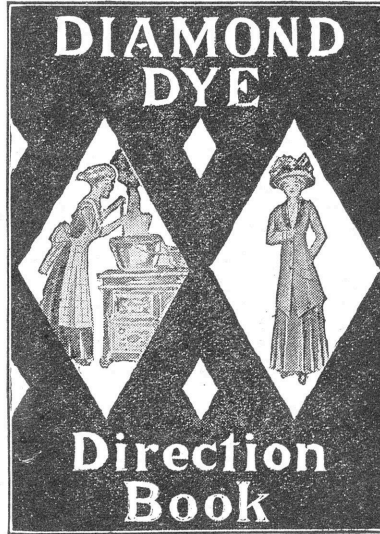
Every statement in the Diamond Dye Direction

Book has been proven by us in our laboratory experiments.

Refer to it any time you are in doubt, and the simple directions will help you to dye anything successfully.

Don't forget. Get the Diamond Dye Direction Book at once.

Do not put freshly dyed goods through the wringer for it will produce creases very difficult to press out.



FRONT COVER DESIGN



In the Summer Time

Diamond Dyes will keep you and the children looking as fresh at the end of the season as at the beginning. And, likewise, the rugs, cushions, table-covers, etc., which are so often in the open air in warm weather.

Suggestions to the Little Ones

Braided Rugs for the Doll House

It is a lot of fun to braid rugs for your doll's house. You will not find it hard to make the rugs that are made of braided rags. First decide on what color rugs you want and then collect woolen rags in those colors. If you cannot get the colors you want, you can easily dye them with Diamond Dyes. Ask mother to show you how. The rags are cut into long strips and then braided together exactly as hair is braided. Both ends are fastened with thread so that they will not unravel. The braid must be long enough to make the entire rug, so that it is necessary to sew the rags together before beginning to braid. You must be careful to keep the braid very flat. When you have a long enough braid you can make either an oval or a round rug. Begin in the center and wind the braid around and around, keeping it perfectly flat, until you have made the size rug that you want. Then sew the rug together with coarse thread, holding the two edges of the braid to each other and putting in the stitches far apart, so that they do not show. Fasten the end under the rug neatly.

Coloring Plush or Velvet

Plush is not difficult to dye well, neither is velvet; but the latter, after coloring, and before quite dry, should be brushed carefully, to straighten up the nap or pile.

Have Dolly's Clothes in Fashion

Every little while set aside a day to recolor dolly's old dresses, just as mother does with yours.

Dolly wants to be in the latest fashion just as much as you do.

And, also, if you ask mother she'll probably find lots of odds and ends about the house which can be dyed in many beautiful colors, and then made over into brand new little skirts, and underwaists, and sashes, and frocks—and, oh, just hundreds of lovely things.

And don't forget dolly's tiny stockings, and gloves, and hair ribbons, etc. Make them all to match, so that when you are through, she will have a complete new costume.

Maybe some of your little girl friends will like to join in, and then you can have a regular Diamond Dye party, with tea and cookies for everybody and everybody's dolly at the end.

But don't have any boys around. They'd spoil *everything*.

Decorations for Easter

Little children amuse themselves making fanciful decorations for their Easter festivities by dipping strings deep into tall tumblers of dissolved alum; the invisible floating particles gather about the string in lovely crystals, to the children's radiant delight.

Care in Dyeing Feathers

Feathers, as a rule, are harder to color satisfactorily than the common textile materials, but if directions are carefully followed these may be colored successfully with Diamond Dyes for Wool.



Rag Rugs

Since the days of our grandmothers the beautiful art of making rag rugs has been somewhat neglected. Latterly, however, many people of the present generation are beginning to familiarize themselves with this delightful work, and to Diamond Dyes, which aid so greatly in matching and harmonizing the various shades, is due, in large measure, this renewed interest in rug making.

Some Attractive Ideas

Petticoat Flounces

Petticoat flounces are easy to make nowadays, for all the small ruffles and ruchings have disappeared. In using light-colored materials, it is a good idea to finish the lower edge of the flounce with a three-inch band matching the darkest color in your petticoat material. For instance, on a black and white satin flounce you can use a band of plain black satin; on a dull blue and pink Dresden silk, a band of the blue, and so on. It gives a smart little finish to a plain, untrimmed flounce without adding to its width or bulkiness as the old-fashioned ruffle would do, and the dark color does not soil as readily as the lighter shades.

Diamond Dyes will quickly help you to just the proper shades.

When in doubt consult the Diamond Dye Direction Book.

New Color Effects

Wonderfully effective evening gowns are now being fashioned from the gowns of last Winter by simply covering the old satin or silk with a tunic of chiffon or the splendidly serviceable marquisette. The overdress may bear no relation at all to the original shade of the dress, but if the color be too light it can easily be changed with

Diamond Dyes

By the placing of two absolutely unlike tones one on top of the other many new exquisitely artistic colors are frequently obtained. Pale salmon pink and brick red are, for example, two tones that can never be thought of at the same time without causing a shudder, but one layer of red chiffon placed directly over salmon satin gives a hue that is really beautiful.

Practical Suggestions for the Laundry

Most clothing should be mended before it is put in the wash; a rip or tear may increase many times its original size in the process of washing, drying and ironing.

Every garment should be examined for stains which will set when soap and hot water are used. All stains should be removed before the garment is washed.

Soak indelible marks in kerosene before they are wet.

If you have a wire clothesline and after you carefully wipe it you still find black streaks on the clothes, tear strips from old sheets and pin along the line.

Method of removing common stains: Fruit stains before they are washed can usually be removed by placing the stain over a bowl and pouring boiling water through it until the stain disappears.

To eradicate the stains of ink—Soak at once in cold water or milk (either sweet or sour.) It may require several days soaking to remove the stain. Any faint trace of the stain may be removed by soaking a few minutes in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

To remove the blue spots of bluing—Wash the stain in alcohol and it will disappear.

Continued on page 22.



Her Little Girl's Clothes Always New

It would be very expensive to keep Elsie in the latest fashion if it were not for the help of Diamond Dyes. As it is, however, she has a complete change of costume frequently, because every little while we set aside a morning for the purpose. Elsie is quite a help in her small way and when all the tiny garments are laid out in their fresh new colors her little face is a picture of delight.

MRS. FRANK TILNEY, Flushing, Long Island.

More Letters *from* Practical Women

An Extra Week at the Seashore

Mrs. Andrew Dodd, of Bayonne, New Jersey, writes as follows:

"When I looked over some of my last year's Summer clothes, preparatory to going away for our usual Summer vacation, I found so many of them which could be recolored with Diamond Dyes that I had to spend almost nothing for clothes for either myself or the children.

"I even dyed some of my husband's things, too, and when I had finished we found that we had saved enough to allow us an extra week at Asbury Park.

"So, naturally, I can't say enough in praise of Diamond Dyes."

For The Household

Some of my friends seem to think that Diamond Dyes are intended only for articles of wearing apparel, not realizing that nearly every kind of household decoration can be recolored from time to time.

During the last year I have changed the colors of two pairs of portieres and many cushion covers, as well as several of our rugs.

I had no trouble at all with any of these things, and they came out just as good as new.

In fact, I never think of buying new things for the house until I see whether the old ones cannot be made answer the purpose by dyeing them with Diamond Dyes.

MRS. ALEX. JOHNSON,
Alameda, Calif.

Practical Suggestions for the Laundry

Continued from Page 20

To remove paint and varnish stains—Alcohol and turpentine dissolve these two stains. Use turpentine for coarse fabrics and alcohol for fine ones. Any remaining stain will sponge out with chloroform or ether.

Blood Stains—Method used for clothes which can be boiled—Soak them in cold water then wash in warm water with plenty of soap and boil.

Method used for fabric which cannot be washed:

Cover the stain with wet starch. When the starch dries, rub it off and repeat as many times as necessary to remove the stain.

Green Stains—(Grass or vegetables)—Method used for fabrics which can be washed—Wash first in kerosene; then in soap and water.

Method used for fabrics which cannot be washed in soap and water—Wash first in kerosene, then in alcohol.

Iodine Stains—Wash stain in alcohol, then rinse in clear water.

Vaseline Stains—Sponge the stain with ether.

To remove the stain of iron rust—Wet the spot, cover with salt and lemon juice; lay in bright sunshine. This is a slower method than the use of muriatic and oxalic acid, but is much safer and simpler. If the first application of the salt and lemon does not remove the rust, repeat until it dissolves entirely.

To remove stains caused by wine—Cover at once with salt and at the first opportunity pour boiling water through it.



Hat and Costume Trimmings

Nothing adds more to a costume than properly matched trimming. Such material is usually expensive and is quite an item in making a stylish garment. Diamond Dyes will aid you here just as they do in other ways. Such material as net, laces and other trimmings, as well as ribbons and feathers for your hats may be dyed to match your dresses or suits at almost no extra cost.

Letters of Special Interest

A Trip Abroad

This Spring it was my great good fortune to be invited to go for a trip abroad, and I had a most exciting time preparing for the journey.

You see I wanted to save every penny I could on my clothes so as to leave more money to spend over there.

So our house became a regular Diamond Dyeing establishment for several weeks before I sailed.

I found that skirts and silk shirt-waists were things I especially needed on a trip like that, and so I got together all of this sort of old clothes I could find and dyed them in suitable, wearable colors.

My success was really marvelous. Things which I had thought never to wear again I made perfectly serviceable, especially for the steamer, and when I counted up my saving I found that I had nearly a hundred dollars to spend in other ways.

Indeed I have thanked Diamond Dyes again and again for helping me see more of Europe.

EMMA WALKINS,
Syracuse, N. Y.

To Remove Pitch, Tar and Wheel-Grease Stains

First spread with lard to soften, then wet with turpentine. Next carefully scrape off the loose particles; wet again with turpentine and scrape. Continue this process until all loose dirt is removed; then sponge with turpentine and rub gently until dry.

A "Pay Streak" for Us

About a year ago my husband and I decided to pursue our fortunes in the far north, and, after talking with people who had been there, determined to open a store in Alaska.

In making up our list of stock, I included a few packages of Diamond Dyes, more for my own use than because I thought there would be much sale for them. I had never thought about Alaska being much of a place for women.

But no sooner had we arrived than I found almost as many women here as in my home town in Missouri, and one of their first questions was whether we had any Diamond Dyes.

I sold what I had in no time and at once sent for more, and have had a steady demand for them ever since.

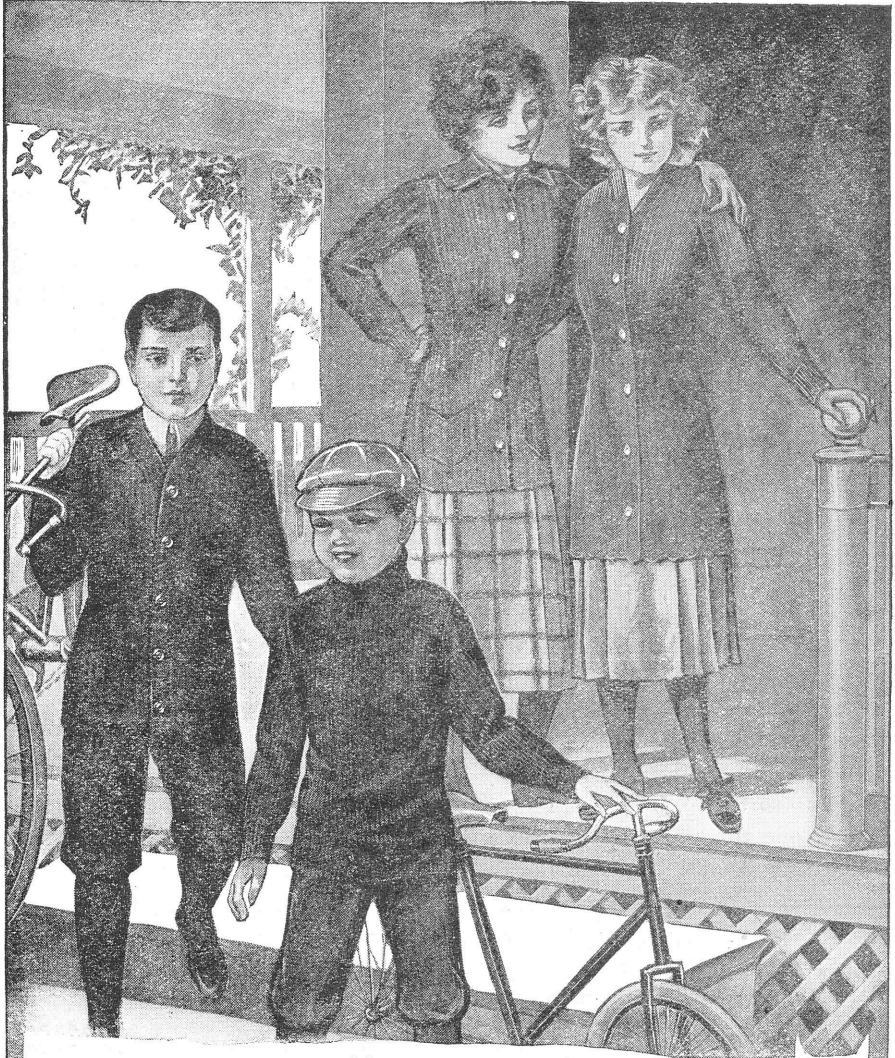
My husband says they certainly are a "pay streak" for us.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. EDWARD HATCH.

To Fill the Boiler Easily

Place it on the range with enough water to cover the bottom of the boiler to prevent burning. Have a short piece of hose with attachment. Screw this hose onto the faucet and fill the boiler without any lifting. Use the same device to fill tubs. This is a great convenience and can be procured at small expense.

Our Direction Book will give you information regarding any points about home dyeing that are not covered in this book.



New Sweaters

Clever MRS. L. D. SIMONSON, of Herkimer, N. Y., writes:—My four little children were teasing me for new sweaters because the white ones of last year were so soiled. I waited until they were out of the house and then dyed one of the sweaters blue and the other three red. And when the children came home they thought I had bought new ones for them down town. They never suspected what Diamond Dyes had done for them.

Mrs. Munson's Way

I want to thank you heartily for the Diamond Dye Direction Book which you so kindly sent me a little while ago. I would have written you before except that I have been so busy recoloring a lot of my old dresses and household decorations that I haven't had a moment. The Direction Book has been right at my elbow ever since I received it.

You see I had heard so much about Diamond Dyes from a friend who had used them that I decided to give them a thorough trial, and so I just set aside several days to dye everything I could lay my hands on.

I suppose all women are like me and have an old clothes closet, and I most certainly advise every woman to do as I did. I simply turned the contents out on the floor and then began to sort them into two different heaps, one for the Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, and one for the

Wool or Silk. Whenever I was in the slightest doubt, the Direction Book quickly put me right. Then I sorted over each lot separately and decided just what colors I wanted for each article, and pinned a slip of paper on it so I'd be sure and remember the shade I had decided on. After that I purchased just the kind of Diamond Dyes I needed for the different materials and started in.

I had a great quantity of stuff, some of it old and some of it fairly new, but it surprised me very much in what a short time I had completely recolored every last thing.

Every article came out beautifully, and I can't thank you enough for Diamond Dyes and for the Direction Book which tells so clearly how to use them.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. L. C. MUNSON,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Washing the Clothes

In the morning (after clothes have soaked over night) wring out the clothes and make a hot suds and put the first clothes to be washed in this suds. Fill the boiler with cold water, add dissolved soap for a suds, and one tablespoon of Liquid Soda. Now rub all soiled spots on the clothes and drop them one at a time into the boiler of cold water; allow them to scald and then remove them to a tub of cold water, rinse and wring, and rinse again in bluing water. Continue this process until all clothes are washed. The rinse water should be changed frequently, as the whiteness of the clothes depends largely upon the rinsing.

Remove Stains and Grease Spots from Goods to be Dyed

It must be understood that the average garment to be dyed must be prepared for the process. Stains and spots must be removed, since grease spots if left in the material are apt to resist the dye and show after coloring.

Study Directions for Dyeing

Study directions found on the Diamond Dye package thoroughly, and make quite sure that the right "setting" is being used. Sometimes salt is the agent, and sometimes, especially when the dye is for application to woolen material, the use of vinegar is advised.



In Case of Accident

Accidents *will* happen, and at the most inconvenient times. But even the worst stained dress may be quickly remedied with the aid of Diamond Dyes. Oftentimes you will find in them the means of drying childish tears, and making possible a party, or an outing, which might otherwise be missed.

Our Chemist Tells You About Odd Shades

This article is for you women who perhaps have not taken advantage of the fact that any color or shade may be produced by combining two or more Diamond Dye colors.

Just because the shade you desire is not shown on our sample card is no reason why you should give up the thought of securing that color in dyeing.

For no matter what shade you want to color any article, Diamond Dyes will do for you what no other dye can do successfully.

You can get any shade you wish, either dull or bright—of any color—by combining two or more standard colors or by two other simple methods.

There are 18 different colors. And we make them separately for wool and cotton fibres. For example, there is a scarlet suitable for wool or silk and also a scarlet to be used for cotton, linen, or mixed goods, and so on.

We show these 18 colors on our sample card as they are produced when used in the proportion of one package to a pound of material.

Our dyes are made of uniform strength and shade for the convenience of our patrons. And, therein lies the secret of how it is possible to secure any shade desired with every certainty of success and little or no bother.

These odd shades can be made in three ways:

First—By using a single dye in a greater or smaller proportion than one package to a pound of material.

Second—By taking advantage of a combination of the dye you are using with the original color of the material.

Third—By combining two or more Diamond Dye colors in the same bath.

The first method is very simple.

It's easy to see that if one package of dye to a pound of material gives a shade like that shown on our Sample Card, two packages will give a shade twice as strong.

And, of course, if one-half package be used, the shade will be only half as strong as that shown on our Sample Card.

Through this latter method very delicate blues and pinks may be produced.

Browns can be used in small proportion to get tan shades. While by reducing the amount of Purple in the dye bath, beautiful shades like Lavender, Wistaria, Lilac, etc., may be secured.

The second method, while quite simple, gives an opportunity for considerable ingenuity. For instance, Diamond Dye Navy Blue over Red makes Plum; over Green makes Bottle Green; over Old Gold makes Green.

The Diamond Dye Direction Book will give you the combination for any shade you wish to produce over any color.

The third method offers the greatest opportunity for the artistic application of Diamond Dyes.

A mixture of yellow and blue as every one knows makes green, and in like manner any number of shades may be made by properly combining two or more of the Standard Diamond Dyes.

Many textile mills produce their whole range of shades with about eight or nine standard colors, by mixing these in different proportions, so it can readily be seen that with the eighteen Standard Diamond Dyes any shade, no matter how bright or dull,—how dark or light, may be matched.

On the opposite page will be found a list of Standard Diamond Dye colors, also a list of the most popular shades for the coming season which may be easily produced by combining two or more of our Standard Diamond Dyes.

The Diamond Dye Direction Book

Every patron of Diamond Dyes is entitled to a Diamond Dye Direction Book, and if your dealer cannot furnish you, write us direct and we will supply you at once. Do this before you begin your work,—it will save you much time, and often the necessity of doing the work over.

POPULAR SHADES FOR 1911-12

All Can be Produced by Combining
Standard Diamond Dyes

American Beauty	Comet Blue	Myrtle Green	Sevres Blue
Amethyst	Copenhagen Blue	Neptune Green	Shamrock Green
Apricot	Coral Pink	Nile Green	Shell Pink
Baby Blue	Ecru	Old Gold	Suede
Baby Pink	Elephant	Old Rose	Tan
Beige	Flame Red	Olive Green	Taupe Gray
Bottle Green	Helen Pink	Peacock Blue	Tobacco Brown
Buff	Heliotrope	Raisin	Turquoise Blue
Catawba	Lavender	Reseda Green	Violet
Citron	Leather Brown	Royal Blue	Wistaria

The 18 Standard Diamond Dye Colors

Light Blue	Seal Brown	Scarlet	Garnet
Dark Blue	Green	Crimson	Black
Navy Blue	Dark Green	Cardinal Red	Purple
Brown	Pink	Turkey Red	Yellow
Orange		Gray	

SAMPLES OF ABOVE SHADES, ON WOOL OR COTTON FABRICS, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS, FREE ON REQUEST

If you wish to see how any of the above shades look on wool or cotton fabrics, we will be glad to send you a card, showing any of the shades, with full directions for producing them.

Simply write our special service department, sending, if possible, a sample of your cloth, and by return mail you'll get all necessary information and advice, without cost.

Every patron of Diamond Dyes is entitled to one of our Direction Books, and if your Dealer cannot furnish you, write us direct and we will supply you at once. In this book will be found directions for producing all the above shades.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Limited

200 MOUNTAIN STREET,

MONTREAL, CANADA

Household Hints

Do not use a brass kettle for cooking until it is thoroughly cleaned with salt and vinegar.

To clean rusty and blackened knives, use half a raw potato dipped in brickdust.

To take out dye stains from the hands. Use corn meal, pumice stone, or fine sand, or a little chloride of lime in water. Many stains can be removed with vinegar or lemon juice.

Tumblers which have contained milk should first be rinsed in cold water before washing in hot water.

Graniteware should not be left to dry over a hot fire, as the heat in expanding may cause the outside to scale.

When material is being dyed it should be stirred well. This allows the dye to penetrate to all parts alike, thus producing an even shade.

Never put meat directly on the ice, but always on a plate, as direct contact with the ice will destroy its flavor.

Fish, lemons and cheese, or any strongly flavored food, should not be placed in the same compartment with milk or butter.

Woolen goods dyed with Diamond Dye Black for Wool or Silk can be washed in soap suds without injuring the color.

Mould can be kept from the top of preserves by putting a few drops of glycerine around the edges of the jar before screwing on the cover.

Fish to be kept fresh should be sprinkled with salt and put in a cold place.

Never throw away any article or fabric without asking yourself whether its usefulness or beauty could be restored by Diamond Dyes.

Perspiration stains can be removed by rubbing with soap and laying the garment in the hot sun.

To remove tea and coffee stains, stretch the stained place over a bowl and pour boiling water through the stain.

Always use Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color feathers.

No wise person will use any but Diamond Dyes with which to color feathers, fabrics or laces.

To tint photographs and post cards use solution of Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

To remove mildew, rub over the marks with the juice of a raw tomato, sprinkle with salt and lay in the sun. Repeat the process if necessary two or three times.

To bleach white garments, use one tablespoonful of borax in one gallon of water. Wet the clothes, dry in the sun and repeat the process if necessary.

For Dyeing Wool or Silk, or a mixture of these fabrics, be sure to use Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

Though worn to shreds, the fabric colored with Diamond Dyes will retain its brilliant or sombre tint.

You can clean white paint with warm water, using a little whiting on the wash cloth, and rinsing afterward with clear water.

Many of the largest and most successful custom dyers in the United States are exclusive users of Diamond Dyes.

To prevent white fabrics, such as tulle or silk evening gowns, choice lace or crepe shawls, becoming yellow when packed away, sprinkle bits of white wax freely among the folds.

That faded wrapper can be made as fresh and as becoming as ever by treating it with Diamond Dyes.

To remove the smell of fresh paint, put a pail of cold water in the room, and change it every two or three hours.

A few drops of lavender scattered through a book case, in a closed room, will save a library from mould in damp weather.

Soak new brooms in strong hot salt water, before using; this toughens the bristles and makes the brooms last longer.

For Dyeing Cotton, or a mixture of Wool and Cotton, always use Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

Lamp chimneys rubbed with salt after washing gives them a surprising brilliancy.

Fine cotton material of a fair quality, such as batiste, muslin, swiss—plain or dotted—and in fact, anything sheer, dyes extremely well. This is fortunate, for frocks made of such material when worn in the bright sun quickly fade.

Burnt wood work is greatly improved by coloring. Use solution of Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

Household Hints--*Continued*

Milk will remove discolorations from gilt picture frames.

Household ammonia is an excellent thing for putting out a gasolene flame.

The odor of onions may be removed from a dish by boiling strong soda water in the dish for ten minutes.

A new color makes a new dress. With Diamond Dyes it is easy to have changes of color in your wearing apparel. If directions are followed they will not disappoint.

If nuts grow dry and tasteless, they may be freshened by soaking them in lukewarm water. This applies to all kinds of nuts.

If a Brussels rug rolls up at the edges, turn it over and apply a thick coat of glue. Let it dry before turning and you will not be troubled any more.

If the pans in which milk, custards and salad dressings are to be boiled are first wiped with a soft cloth greased with a little lard they will neither stick nor scorch.

The sputtering of the hot fat when eggs and like things are dropped into it to fry may be prevented if a very little flour is sifted into the fat just before the eggs are added.

If the sewing machine band is loose drop a little castor oil in the groove in which the wheel turns and turn the wheel about rapidly for a few moments.

Paint will stick to tinware if the surface is well rubbed with a piece of rough pumice stone or coarse sandpaper and a thin coat of shellac varnish applied before the surface is painted.

Cold boiled potato has some value as a substitute for paste. With it papers may be fastened together, pictures mounted, etc. Simply rub the edges with the potato and press firmly together.

Pots and pans require thorough washing and wiping. Wash them with a brush, good hot soap-suds, and occasional applications of a scouring soap. Wipe them with squares of cheese-cloth or old flour bags washed and hemmed for the purpose. These cloths are better than finer or heavier ones, for they take up water quickly and are no great loss if they are darkened by tin or iron utensils. The dish-cloth is the poorest thing with which to wipe pots and pans, for it can not possibly be free from soap and grease.

Grease the pan with butter in which rice is cooked and the rice will not stick to the pan.

A good knife cleaning board is made by taking a piece of board ten inches long and six inches wide. Tack onto this a piece of brussels carpet and sprinkle with fine emery. Rub knives on this, which process will clean the knives well and with little labor.

If housewives will sprinkle sulphur about attics, cellar, holes or any place haunted by rats, the rats will disappear.

When boiling common starch add a little fine salt, which will prevent the starch from sticking.

A simple way to prevent windows from rattling is to use split clothespins as wedges. Stain them the color of the woodwork, tie a cord about the head of the pin and fasten with a tack to the window frame.

Boil potatoes for ten minutes in boiling, salted water; drain quickly and put in hot oven and they will bake in half the time.

A useful device for preparing a round eyelet for embroidery is the stiletto. These come in bone, pearl, silver, nickel and wood.

Soaking Clothes—A large number of good laundresses differ as to the desirability of soaking clothes before washing. It can do no harm surely, and if an alkali is used it has time to act upon the dirt while soaking and the dirt is removed with ease when put in fresh suds.

A Recipe for a Washing Soda—Dissolve one pound of sal-soda in one quart of water by boiling together. When cool, bottle for future use. Label: liquid soda. Sal-soda used in this form will not destroy clothing and helps to clean and whiten them.

To Put the Clothes to Soak—Shave soap fine and add boiling water; set aside until melted. This should be done an hour before it is needed. Fill the tubs half full of tepid soft water. Add one tablespoonful of Liquid Soda and enough of the dissolved soap to make a good suds. Put the clothing in as sorted, the cleanest in one tub, the dirtier in another, if possible. If not, put the more soiled clothing in the bottom of the tub and the cleanest on top. Soak over night.

Fresh air and sunshine are aids to good laundry work.

Is It Wool *or* Cotton?

Simple Tests by Which the Home Dyer Can Tell Wool from Cotton Materials

There is one reason, and a very important one, why failures in home dyeing are practically unheard of if the dyer uses Diamond Dyes.

You know there's a Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk and a Diamond Dye for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

This is necessary to insure perfect success, because wool is an animal fibre and cotton a vegetable fibre.

So, on this account, the same kind of dye cannot color successfully both materials.

Some dye manufacturers claim that they have discovered a method by which just one kind of dye will color both materials equally well. But you can see how utterly ridiculous this is.

You, in your own home, have occasion to choose between these materials right along.

You wouldn't think of washing woolen goods in with cotton, linen, etc., if the water was above a certain temperature.

You can boil goods which you know to be cotton, linen, etc., with soap or washing powder, but you wouldn't think of doing the same with woolen goods.

It is only reasonable to suppose, in view of the fact that Diamond Dyes are chemically correct, that they are the only dyes that can be used successfully by the home dyer.

Now, there are two simple tests by which anyone can tell the difference between wool and cotton goods.

One method to determine whether the goods contain animal or vegetable fibres depends upon the fact that vegetable fibres, such as cotton, linen, etc., burn readily. While animal fibres, wool or silk, when brought in contact with a flame, merely singe.

To apply this method, ravel threads each way of the cloth, using a small piece of the material, and try to ignite with a flame.

Cotton, you'll notice, burns freely without odor.

Wool singes with but very little flame and gives out a disagreeable odor as of burning horn or hair.

Silk burns less freely than cotton, giving an odor similar to that given off by burning wool.

Mercerized cotton, which is often used as an imitation of silk, burns the same as ordinary cotton.

If the material is cotton, or is found to contain any cotton, it should be colored with one of the Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

But if it is composed of wool or silk, or a mixture of these, best results will be produced by using Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

If you're not sure, after applying the burning test, as to the composition of the material a more accurate test should be used.

To determine absolutely whether there is any cotton in cloth, you can use the chemical test. Place in a dish five teaspoonfuls of any commercial powdered lye, and pour onto this one cup of cold water.

Now bring to a boil, stirring until dissolved.

Place a sample of the material in question in this solution and boil for five minutes, after which the liquid may be poured through a fine wire sieve.

If there are any fibres or threads found in the sieve these are cotton or linen, and the material should be colored with one of the Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

If there are no fibres or threads remaining in the sieve, the material, all having become dissolved, is all wool or silk and should be colored with one of the Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

These simple tests will serve as a guide to the woman who is not familiar with the nature of the material which she wishes to dye—and also help her to the success which is sure to result if she uses the right Diamond Dye.

Three Noteworthy Scientific Opinions About Home Dyeing

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT

America's Great Scientific Publication, Says :

"When a professional dyer is given an article for redyeing, the first thing he does is to see what fibres the article contains; whether cotton, linen, wool, silk, or mixtures of one or more of these fibres. This is very important for the accomplishment of the best results. The ability to distinguish and identify the fibres forming the composition of a textile fabric is of inestimable value to every man, woman, and child.

"Home dyeing, generally speaking, is quite a simple operation; and if the home dyer will only use good judgment, failures will rarely occur."

NOTE—*Diamond Dyes enable the user to follow exactly the methods of the professional dyers viz., the use of one special dye for cotton and linen (vegetable fibres), and another special dye for wool and silk (animal fibres.)*

PROF. OLNEY OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL WRITES:

"For the dyeing of cotton material, or for the dyeing of union or mixed goods which usually contain a very large percentage of cotton or other vegetable fibres, the practical dyer uses either a cotton or a union dye.

"For the dyeing of straight woolen or worsted material the practical dyer *always* uses wool dyes as they are especially adapted for this purpose. In the coloring of wool, silk, feathers, etc., these wool dyes give a wider and brighter range of colors, dye more evenly and when properly selected produce shades faster than those which can possibly be produced by any cotton or union dye."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) L. A. OLNEY.

NOTE—*Louis A. Olney is Professor of Chemistry and Dyeing Lowell Textile School. Member of the Executive Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry. President of the North Eastern Section American Chemical Society, 1906-7. Member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Member of the British Society of Dyers and Colorists. Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.*

PROF. MATTHEWS, PH. D., CONSULTING EXPERT IN TEXTILE CHEMISTRY WRITES :

"In the dyeing of textile materials it is *always* advisable to employ wool dyestuffs for the dyeing of wool or silk fabrics, and cotton dyestuffs for the dyeing of cotton or linen fabrics. Also it is advisable to use cotton dyestuffs for the dyeing of union or mixed goods, owing to the fact that in these goods cotton or vegetable fibre fabrics largely predominate. Wool and cotton being animal and vegetable fibres respectively exhibit different reactions towards dyestuffs, therefore the particular class of coloring matter adapted to the dyeing of all-wool or all-silk materials cannot properly be used for the dyeing of all-cotton material."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. MERRITT MATTHEWS.

NOTE—*J. Merritt Matthews, Ph. D., Consulting Expert in Textile Chemistry. Formerly Head of Chemical and Dyeing Department of Philadelphia Textile School. Formerly Manager of Laboratory Department of New England Cotton Yarn Co. Author of "Textile Fibres" and "Laboratory Manual of Dyeing and Textile Chemistry." Associate Editor of Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.*

Read the above statements carefully : then be sure to get the right Diamond Dyes for your material. Instructions are plainly marked on all Diamond Dye envelopes.



With Compliments of

Mrs. Frank Martin
UDNEY, ONT.